

Hear, Ye THE BEE HIVE Hear, Ye.

Good News, Good News For All Ye!

Laggard Buyers, Again, the near approach of Christmas finds our shelves and counters yet groaning under their contents of Giftware

But be ye NOT LONGER UNWISE. Let not another sun go down ere you draw from our fast melting stock the Gifts that will insure You A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

LISTEN! Goods dont stay long at The Bee Hive so Be Quick

Men's 25 and 50c Ties to close at 10, 15 and 20 cents.

Xmas Ribbon at 1c to 15c yd.

Gloves and Handkerchiefs at any price.

Men's and Ladies Underwear. Big lot of Men's Hats to Close at 1-3 off.

Men's \$10.00 Suits to close at \$7.69.

Men's \$7.50 Overcoats to close at \$4.69. Boys' \$5 Overcoats to close at \$2.99.

Best Apron Gingham at 5c yard.

Good Standard Calico at 5c yard.

10c Dress Gingham at 7 1-2c yard.

Ladies' sample hats, \$2.00 value at only 98c.

Children's sample Hats, value \$1.00 at 49c. Children's sample 50c hats at 39c.

Old style Ladies and Children's hats, value up to \$2.00 at 1c each.

Boys' Heavy Ribbed Hose at only 10c pair.

Boys' and Men's Caps at 10c, value 25 cents.

Good Coffee 17 1-2c lb.

35c Broom at 25c.

Men's Overalls at 75c pair.

Yard wide messaline Silk at 85c yd, value \$1.00.

Arm and Hammer Soda, 3 packages for 10c.

LISTEN! Don't wait till the last minute. Come early and get the cream

Cut this out and bring to the Bee Hive and get 20c cash when you buy \$2.00 or more.

The Bee Hive

Hendersonville, North Carolina

MIX READING WITH THOUGHT.

Reading One of Great Sources of Knowledge But Must Think.

To be a really progressive, up-to-date farmer, one must make use of all the knowledge obtainable. To do this, there are three distinct sources of information, neither of which must be neglected, namely, reading, observation and experience.

From either of these sources, one might, in the course of a few years, derive considerable knowledge. I know a number of men who, by means of the last two, have become fairly successful farmers. In fact, the most successful farmers of my acquaintance are not reading men, but owe their success to years of experience and observation, together with an enormous amount of hard work. But they are the kind of men who always succeed and are the exception rather than the rule. Where we find one such man who has forced his way up through sheer ability and force of character, we find dozens who have failed.

Learn to do by doing, is a pretty good maxim, but experience keeps a dear school, and the fellow who learns from this source alone may be years in absorbing some fundamental truth which has been demonstrated over and over again, and of which he might have availed himself, either by reading or observing what others have learned before him.

Observation is also a fertile source of information, but the opportunity for observing the doings of others is, in most cases, a limited one, and here again, the progress must of necessity be slow.

Reading is perhaps the most prolific source of information, but it lacks much of being a complete one. Even if the information thus gained were always accurate, one must still learn to apply it to his own peculiar local and climatic conditions.

What one needs to remember in reading any farm paper is that the same methods under different soil or climatic conditions may produce entirely different results. Indeed, this one fact so complicates the study of agriculture that we butt into it at every turn when we begin applying our theories to actual field work.

My experience has so impressed me with this truth that I have come to

take all advice upon farm topics with the proverbial grain of salt—to go slowly at first, and try out a new idea in a small way before venturing too far. The one safe maxim for the reading farmer is: "Prove all things; hold fast to that which is good." However we should never accept one experience as proof positive that any method is either a success or a failure.

I will give a case in point:

A few years ago a friend of mine neglected a field of late corn, after giving it one cultivation—one trip to the row with spring-tooth cultivator when the corn was three inches high. When he finally got back to it, the corn was nearly waist high and the weeds knee high in the middles.

He proceeded to give it a "good barring off," using a two-horse plow and going fully six inches deep, leaving the corn on a ridge about inches wide.

I happened along about this time, and when I saw what he was doing I nearly had a fit. It had just been reading an article, condemning the practice of "barring-off" corn, and, according to all my ideas of farming, the corn was ruined, because the weather was extremely hot and dry, and the tops of older corn were turning white in the fields. I ever predicted that it would die—but it didn't. It was run around with a large sweep and left until the rains came—a week later, then the middles were plowed out and it received no other cultivation.

The field made twice as much per acre as my own corn which received frequent, shallow cultivation during the entire period of growth.

Did I jump to the conclusion that the article I had been reading was wrong, and that frequent, shallow cultivation was not necessary?

No. But I did some thinking, and I discovered a number of reasons why this man made good corn.

First of all, that piece of ground was chuck full of decaying vegetation. It had grown two heavy crops of weeds during the two previous years. These, together with a new crop of green weeds six inches high, had been turned under when the ground was plowed for corn the first of May. This left the land in a condition to drink up and retain the heavy rains which followed the planting. The soil is naturally loose and deep, so that during the dry weather, the corn roots had gone down so deep that even

the two-horse plow did not break off many of them.

Then, too, the rains coming a week later continued throughout the summer, and nearly all late corn made good that year.

So we see, that, instead of disproving the advisability of the frequent, shallow cultivation of corn advocated by The Progressive Farmer, this experience rather substantiates another statement, which we have read over and over again in its columns—"The greatest need of Southern soils is humus."—J. F. Fox, Lockesburg, Ark., in Progressive Farmer.

LOCAL LEADERSHIP NEEDED.

Co-operation cannot be thrust upon a community before it is ready for it. It would be useless to attempt to plant a constructive co-operative association in a community that has no conception of the co-operative principle and the economic benefits to be derived from it when put into practice.

Co-operation cannot live in a community where there is no co-operative spirit. Neither can it be established without local leadership that not only has the co-operative spirit, but that has a passion for seeing the betterment of their vicinity. This kind of local leadership is the first requisite.

And if conditions and environment are favorable one man can make it go, if he has a passion for the cause and has the confidence of his neighbors. In fact, in every community where constructive co-operative enterprises have been established, you'll usually find one man who is the leading spirit. And while it has been said often that the kind of leadership referred to is hard to find, it isn't because we do not have men that have the natural qualifications for such co-operative leadership, if they could be enlisted for this cause. If men would be willing to employ their time, their skill, their talents, their energies and their good business judgment in the co-operative field of service as they do in promoting private profit-making industries and enterprise, there are but few communities that would be lacking in successful co-operative leadership.—Progressive Farmer.

A year's subscription to the Hustler-Democrat would make a most appropriate Christmas gift.

HOW AN ONION CURES A COLD.

Oil Contained in Useful Vegetable Destroys Certain Bacteria.

Most persons know that eating a raw onion "drives out a cold," but why the onion should possess this beneficent power not one in a hundred persons who were cured would be able to say.

The oil contained in the onion, like radish and horseradish is an oil that belongs in the category of spices, and this oil has a deadly effect upon certain pathogenic bacteria, that is to say, harmful bacteria flourishing in various organs of the human body. The intestinal flora against which Dr. Metchnikoff wages his incessant campaign are the best known of the pathogenic bacteria and are among the most dangerous. But the microbe, which causes colds, is quite annoying. According to Dr. Haig, the great uric acid specialist, all colds are due to a combination of three things—a chill, a microbe or a uric acid tendency which prepares a cell for the microbe's growth. In addition to being a source of great discomfort a cold is dangerous as well, because the person suffering with it is always in jeopardy of pneumonia. The pneumonia germ, the diplococcus pneumonia, is present in moderate numbers in the mouth of perfectly healthy persons, but the mucous membrane forms a sort of protective wall against it to bar it from entering the system. During a cold the extreme delicate membrane lining the nose, mouth and throat is intensely irritated and its protective efficiency is greatly weakened, affording the pneumonia germ a better foothold than when the membrane is in normal condition.

Among the germs to which the oil of the onion is a deadly foe is the cold microbe, and by attacking it one of the causes producing colds is obviated. Thus the cold microbe, one of the necessary three factors that causes the cold, an onion, eaten raw, will "drive out the cold."

Properly speaking, the onion is a vegetable, but because of its strong flavor we have come to regard it almost exclusively as a spice. There are other spices which have just as good an effect upon the human system.

IF Santa Claus Could put a new doll wig in ever little Girl's Stocking, Christmas Eve, there would be a lot of happy little Girls Christmas Morning.

DO your part visit Glenn's Busy store early and often and while there make your selections for friends and loved ones. If you don't come you will not know what Glenn has for the holiday Gifts and you will fail to make some one happy.

Keep one eye on Glenn's Windows

GLENN'S

Successor to Mrs A. E. Posey

Next to Glazeners

Hendersonville, N. C.